DELICATE MECHANISM

Instruments for Making Inconceivable Measurements.

THE VELOCITY OF A BULLET

The One Ten-Thousandth Part of an Inch Measured Accurately.

TEMPERATURE OF THE SUN

Written for The Evening Star.

(Copyright, 1897, the S. S. McClure Co.) Refinements of measurement have, within recent years, reached such incredible limits as to tax the imagination, not to

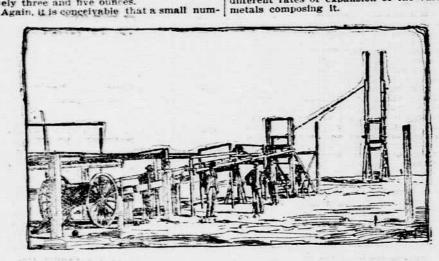
speak of the credulity, of the layman who has not kept himself in touch with the marvelous progress that has been made in this direction. Professor Vernon Boys, for example, who has done some remarkable work in this line, claims to be able, with the simplest possible arrangement of a quartz fiber, tortional balance and mirror, to detect the attractive force of the one twenty-thousand millionth of a grain. The figures are literally so vast that they carry practically no illumination whatever. The mind, the ordinary mind, at least, cannot have even a remote perception of a grain divided into twenty billion parts. Our natural senses hardly suffice to detect the difference in weight, by hand, between a couple of oranges weighing, say, respectively three and five ounces.

1-500,000ths of an inch, and there would be interval enough between the graduations to make an accurate guess of 1,000,000th of an inch.

One Ten-Thousandth of an Inch.

In the manufacture of such instruments as these, other instruments, hardly less delicate and accurate, are in turn required. Take what is known as a micrometer caliper, on which accurate measurements may be made to 1-10,000th of an inch. It is easy to see that the slightest inaccuracy easy to see that the slightest inaccuracy in any one of its parts would throw all the others out of adjustment and destroy the value of the instrument. Expensive special machinery of almost perfect precision is necessarily required for this class of work, and the final testing of a caliper of the kind mentioned must be made with a standard scale. The latest development of this type of appliances is to be seen in a standard scale. The latest development of this type of appliances is to be seen in the shops of a manufacturing company in Providence, R. I. On a massive bed, eighteen inches high, are two movable heads, fitted to the broad flat surface and gibbed at the sides. The larger head carries a bar having a finely graduated scale, with markings down to a fortieth of an inch on the upper side and another on the lower side, so fine as to be invisible without the aid of a powerful class. Over this late the aid of a powerful glass. Over this latter scale is a microscope, fitted with a micrometer eye-piece, for reading these fine graduations. The latter are read by means of a vernier scale, and their valua-tion is 000001 of ar inch. The cone at the back of the machine is for the purpose of concentrating light upon the gradua-

tion of the scale. The chief adjustment of the machine is by the manipulation of the hair lines of the microscope so that the latter are co-incident with the lines of the scale. Thus, in taking a measurement the machine is first adjusted to a point on the graduating scale corresponding to the nearest fortieth of an inch to the size to be measured. Inof an inch to the size to be measured. In-tervals of less than this are obtained by means of the micrometer screw. Here, likewise, for fine readings, care must be taken to provide a constant temperature, since it seems impossible to construct an instrument of perfect compensation for the different rates of expansion of the various metals commosing it. metals composing it.



TIMING THE FLIGHT OF PROJECTILES AT FORTRESS MONROE.

ber of virulent microbes lodged in the hu-man body will cause a man's death. And yet, according to a recent computation, a cubic centimeter of water may contain not millions, but billions of these deadly parasites. Recently the milk supply of Boston, on examination, yielded as high as 135,000,000 germs per ounce. It is as-tonishing to be told that these calculations are made rapidly, and that a com-putation reaching even into the billions putation reaching even into the billions may consume only a minute or so. This is done by means of extremely fine rulings or lines in the field of the microscopic vision, and the simple process of counting the number of microbes in one of these squares and multiplying out this sum yields the desired knowledge.

Then, again, in making high power microscopes the lenses are, to all intents and

croscopes the lenses are, to all intents and purposes, flat; that is, no ordinary eye uld detect their curvature, which is often no more than 1-150,000th of an inch. In order to iquefy air Professor Dewar of London desired to attain the nearest ap-proximation to a perfect vacuum. Air London desired to attain the nearest approximation to a perfect vacuum. Air has a pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch, and this is called an atmosphere, in technical language. We do not feel this pressure ordinarily, but Professor Dewar succeeded in gaining a vacuum of 1-25,000,000th of an atmosphere by filling a vacuum of 1-25,000,000th of an atmosphere by filling a vacuum and armosphere and armosphere by filling a vacuum of 1-25,000,000th of an atmosphere by filling and armosphere and armosphere and armosphere by filling armosphere and armosphere and armosphere and armosphere and armosphere armosphere armosphere armosphere and armosphere ar a vessel with mercurial vapor and ex-posing it to a very low temperature. A human being would die in an atmosphere ssor Dewar goes a little farther. To be exact, to where his air is rarifled to 1-2,500,000,000,000

of its original density.

Next as regards angles. It would be quite impossible to detect with the eye a penny at a distance of 1,000 feet. Suppospenny at a distance of limb teet. Suppose ing it were 1,000 miles away, the angle formed by its drameter at this distance would be so incredibly small that we have no means of picturing it to ourselves. But the Darwin pendulum will indicate a movement of 1,300th of a second, which is just about the angular measurement of a penny at this distance of 1,000 miles.

Pref. Langley's bolometer measures the is 95,000,000 miles away. A galvanometer has been devised so sensitive that it will show the electric current set up by the difference in temperature between two con-tiguous fingers of your hand, even if a very good thermometer shows no differ-ence of warmth whatever. One per cent of arsenic in copper does not seem a great deal, but if there be but three one-thousandths of one per cent in a copper ware, it is unfit for use electrically. Chemical analysis in every day use detects this difanalysis in every day use detects this difference and even very small fractions of such difference. It is not at all an unusual thing to see a solution marked as containing 0.00001 of a gram, and an ordinary assay balance works down to one one-hundredth of a miligram. A diamond weighing that a carat is not an extraordinary affair, but this same balance will weigh down to one one-thousandth of this.

A Delicate Instrument.

One of the most exquisitely sensitive instruments ever devised has just been set up by Gus Henning, a mechanical engineer of New York, who has constructed some of the finest instruments of measurement in the world. This is known as the mirror-testing apparatus, and is designed to test and register the expansion or stretching of metals under heat or strain. Seen in the compact little box in which it is carried one would never dream that this marvelous affair is capable of accurately measuring the strain caused by the foota pedestrian crossing Brooklyn And yet such is its power. This instrument is exceedingly simple. Its chief parts consists of a couple of little mir-ters carried on spindles, which, in turn, are fastened to a pair of knife edges, so that the slightest change in the position of the knife edge causes a deflection of the mir-rors. For the rest there is an ordinary reading telescope, to which is attached a finely graduated scale, roling down to 1-100,000th of an inch. These readings canrot, of course, be detected with the naked eye, but only through a strong telescope. Now, when the knife edges are lightly clamped against the object to be tested say a bar of steel, and the latter be stretched or expanded, the knife edge will change position, the mirror will be and as the latter is looked at through the telescope from a distance of five or ten feet, the graduated scale which the mirror reflects seems to move up and down. And by watching these movements the stress on the bar is easily calculated. It goes almost without the telling that an instrument so sensitive as this, and dealing with graduations of 1-100,000th part of an inch, will register the most minute changes of temperature. The mere preximity of the body will, by the expansion due to the heat radiated therefrom, introduce errors, and in fact the utmost precaution must be taken in this regard to see that the temperature of the room in which the observations are to be made does not vary while they are in progress. Moreover nervans Moreover, nervous or excitable person cannot use such delicate micrometers a

readings be of practical value.

This instrument is very much more accurate than another remarkable micrometer devised by Mr. Henning for the same purpose, known as the duplex measuring instrument. In the latter davice the ex-pansion or compression of the piece to be tested was made to affect the closure of an electrical circuit which rang a beil when electrical circuit which rang a bell when the contact was made. Manipulation of screws gave the desired reading, which were down to 1-10,000ths part of an inch. This was wonderful enough in its way, but the new apparatus is so much more delicate that with a sufficiently strong telescope placed about twenty-five feet away it would be possible to read down to

all, and even for others considerable ex-perience is necessary before one can be-come expert in their use and their delicate

Intervals of space have been measure for a long while, but minute intervals of time offered a more complex problem. From a physical point of view, the time unit, unlike the units of length or mass, is in a sense a derived unit. Unlike the standard meter or gram, which can be directly examined, compared and copied, we have no direct model of a second, but must derive the unit by observations upon the motion of some standard body, such as a pendulum or the earth. This process of ob-serving the motion of the standard body involves the recording of the exact instant between two or more points of the motion of the body which successively repeat themselves. Ultimately, then, the reliability of such measurement depends upon ability to produce a record practically simultaneously with the occurrence of the phenomena itself. The two practically instantaneous modes of motion we have are light and electricity. The old chronograph, used for the measurement of the speed of used for the measurement of the speed of projectiles, was an electrical device, in which a series of wire screens were placed which a series of wire screens were placed in the path of the projectile at intervals, so that the latter would cut the screens and thus break the circuit. The firing of the gun likewise caused the release of a bar, which, as it fell, passed a series of knives. As the projectile in its flight cut the successive wires, the breaks in the the successive wires, the breaks in the circuits caused these knives to fly out and lightly mark the falling bar. Thus, by knowing the interval between the succesto s've wire screens and the time interval of the falling bar, it was possible to compute the speed of the bullet or shell.

The Velocity of a Bullet. But this was a crude affair. The new Kraag-Jorgensen rifle adopted for the United States army gives a bullet an initial velocity of about 2,000 feet per second, and the high-power gun which shoots a distance of twelve or fifteen miles develops a muzzle velocity often of 3,000 feet per second. Incidentally, it was a desirable thing to know whether the velocity of a projectile was greatest at the muzzle or ome distance therefrom, and the exact point of this maximum. To effect such a measurement required dealing with a unit of time so minute as to bear about the same relation to a second as a second does to the time required for walking, leisurely, a mile. Extraordinary as it may seem, a rew instrument has been devised at the United States artillery school at Fortress Monroe, in Virginia, for measuring such velocities at intervals of five feet for any desired distance. It is known as a polarizing photo-chronograph, and compared with its mechanism its name is simplicity itself. It would require on the part of the reader a very clear knowledge of physics and the principles of the polarization of light for

an understanding of any technical description of the apparatus.
Roughly, however, it may be said that a series of screens are set up in the path of the projectile at the proving grounds and that these form a circuit running back to the chronograph in the laboratory. The chronograph itself consists of a hewlidering combination of electric lights, prisms colls analyzers lenses cameras. prisms, coils, analyzers, lenses, cameras, forks and electrical motors. The machine depends for its action upon the use of polarized light. A sensitive photographic plate is made to rotate at a known speed in a light-tight box and light is admitted to the plate through a narrow slit by means of a "massless" shutter. The latter consists of a pair of Nicol prisms, between which is a unique device for the rotation of the plane of polariza-tion This rotation is accomplished electri-cally, with the result that the light is

admitted and cut off without the move-ment of any material, or at least ponderable, thing.
With this wonderful apparatus it is pos sible to project upon an exceedingly sensi-tive camera plate a series of impressions, from which accurate measurements can be made. These are little more than a series of minute dots in a circle, caused by the breakage of the circuit, due to the cutting of the different wire screens in the path of the projectile. The breakage of the circuit is communicated directly to the transmitter placed between the polarizer and analyzer of the chronograph, with the result that the rotation of the plane of polarization is momentarily but instantly stopped. From this it further results that the beam of light passing through the transmitter is interrupted in its progress toward the camera plate, and so its record on the plate is a series of broken circles. Now, if a tuning fork be likewise placed in the path of the ray of light, so that its vibrations will make a record upon the camera plate, it will be possible with a scale closely to compare the two records. And the rate of the vibration of the tuning fork being known, the intervals of time between the breakage of the successive circuits by the projectile can be quickly computed. The distance between the screens being also known, it is a mere matter of calculation to discover the rate of

the projectile's flight.

Complicated as this instrument seems in the description, it is comparatively simple in operation, and, of course, instantane ous. It is manipulated with a pressure of the thumb on an electrical key, and its work is literally done in a flash.

Other Instruments. It is in electrical work proper, however, that by far the most astonishing degree of minuteness of measurement has been obtained. At the electrical exposition held in New York a year ago a meter was shown which would measure a current of 80,000 amperes. Lord Kelvin devised an instrument which, as now perfected, will register a current of one fifty-four-millionths of an ampere; and such a current as is formed by dipping the tip of a brass pin and of a steel needle, connected with the galvonometer, into a drop of salt

will detect and register the rise of temperature through one-millionth of a degree. If the reader does not understand this let him compute that this extraordinary device will measure the radiant heat given off by a candle fiame two miles away! And it is nothing more than a loop of wire suspended by a delicate quartz fiber between the poles of a magnet, the circuit being closed by a piece of antimony ard a piece of bismuth soldered to a minute disk of copper foil. ard a piece of bismuth soldered to a mi-nute disk of copper foil. Similar instruments have been construct-ed to measure a microvolt (1-1000 of a volt) and the resistance of one-millionth of an ohm. A mile of No. 10 copper wire has a resistance of about an ohm, and Mr. Tesla has taken several million volts through his

The figures and comparisons given are well enough in their way, but, after all, they convey no very vivid idea of the micro-cosmic world into which they penetrate. One or two further illustrations heip to bring this out. By means of de-fraction gradings, that is, fine lines ruled upon glass—and it is possible to rule these as high as 120,000 lines to the inch—frac-tional wave lengths so infinitesimal that 2,500,000,000 of them laid alongside of each other would only make an inches as he do other would only make an inch can be de-

tected. Supposing that it were possible to draw out the little gold dollar of our cur-rency into a wire one twenty-five-hundred-millionth of an inch in diameter (one twoand-a-half-billionths), that wire would be long enough to stretch to the sun and back again 10,000 times.

again 10,009 times.

Reaching to such an extreme degree of tenuity it would seem as if the groping physicist might be somewhere near the fundamental mystery of the constitution of atoms and molecules; and yet that mystery would be still locked in every infinitesimal portion of this minute wire. A few tesimal portion of this minute wire. A few months ago a great German chemist made a computation to the effect that a cubic centimeter of air must centain not less than 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 molecules. Then, by way of illustration of this unthinkable number, it was further calculated that if an airtight vessel, containing about a quart of air, were perforated by an electric spark so as to release 100,000,000 molecules per second (this would be a vent-hole finer than could be made with the finest steel needle), it would then require 400,000,000 years for such a vessel to be emptied into a perfect should be such a versel of the sould make a perfect should be such a versel of the sould make a perfect should be such as the sould make a perfect should be such as the sould make a perfect should be such as the sould make a perfect should be such as the sould make a perfect should be such as the sould make a perfect should be such as the sould be such a vacuum. This would mean a period about four times as long as life has been possible on this earth (by latest calculations) to

empty a quart!
Thus, almost incredible as are the powers of present day instruments, they are still far away from anything which can deal with the unthinkably minute particles which we believe to make up matter. And, while we are about it it will not be amiss to reflect further that even with the infinite atom as visible to us as the microbe or the lines of the diatom, we might still find that these atoms were to each other as stars and planets floating in that mysterious ether whose existence we suspect, but of which we know nothing at all. CARL SNYDER.

EXERCISE FOR WOMEN.

Indulgence in Outdoor Sports Regarded as a Boon. From Harper's Bazar.

It is strange that any one who is abreast of the times should censure outdoor exercise for a girl, as one must see in the generation of young women growing up the benefits resulting from physical activity.

There is nothing more conducive to a girl's health than being in the air and sunshine, where she may develop her muscles, expand her lungs, and lay up a store of vitality as a lifelong blessing. Surely this is preferable to staying indoors, propped up by cushions, reading nevels and eating canay or sipping tea. The former is certain

oy or sipping tea. The former is certain to develop into strong, vigorous woman-hood, physically and mentally, while the other is sure to injure her health and disposition by dawdling indoors.

And yet there are men and women so narrow-minded as to declare the girl whose life is one of action likely to become masculine in her manners and ideas, although they cannot explain why playing tennis. they cannot explain why playing tennis, sailing or riding should make her nature coarser and her morals more lax than those of a girl whose life is one of indolence. Nevertheless, such a theory seems firmly implanted in the minds of some illogical and prejudiced people, who fail to recognize any medium between the girl who takes no exercise and the few who carry it

to an extreme. It is ignorance pure and simple that pro-claims the lackadaiscal girl the only type of refinement. If illiberal women would in-form themselves before so unjustly con-themselves before so unjustly con-certain the could find no house suitable for the American legation. An independent establishment costs a great deal in that It is ignorance pure and simple that prodemning, they might realize the harm they do where they could accomplish so much

They seem not to think it wrong to play tennis or to ride a little, for they permit their own children to do these; it is more frequently when some one else's daughter excels in these or similar sports that they are shocked. They shudder at the public ity, forgetting that it is attendant upo success in anything, and that it is hardly fair to accept mediocrity as unobjectionable while those who excel are held up for cen-

It is well known that the physical state powerfully influences the mental and moral tone, and no one can deny that judicious exercise assists the organs in the perform-ance of their functions. Therefore not only is the health promoted, but it follows that the mind, too, is invigorated, strengthened

and improved.

A young girl usually has a fund of energy and enthusiasm that will find an out-let in some way. How much wiser to teach her to use it in laying up a supply of health that will keep her well and cheerful than to allow her exuberance of spirits to lead her into mischlevous escapades. If guarded too closely for this, her vivacity given no vent, and the expansion of body and brain hin-dered, her existence will be unnatural and unprofitable. She may indeed acquire much book knowledge, but so can the girl who is resting after her outdoor exertions, with perceptions sharpened, mind refreshed, and by developing qualities in which women are often deficient. Self-reliance is one of the valuable lessons thus taught, the quick decisions and immediate action required becoming a habit which unconsciously affects the conduct outside of the sport that has developed it. Patience, perseverance and judgment are also among the qualities en-couraged, and a cool head, a quick eye and

nuscles under control are some of the results. It is generally acknowledged that the growth of interest in athletics at colleges has done much to improve the moral tone time which a dozen years ago was spent in drinking and brawling is now devoted to training for rowing, base ball, foot ball or

track events.

If it is conceded that regular exercise improves the merals as well as the physique of men, the same should apply to women. At least it will furnish them with interests other than gossip, clothes and firstations; while, contrary to the assertions of some. it need not interfere with the cultivation of whatever taste they may have for music, literature or art. Even her appearance literature or art. Even her appearance may be improved by exercise. A sunken chest and narrow shoulders can be died, a small arm enlarged, weak muscles strengthened and flesh that is flabby made

To produce the best effects, the work done should not be distasteful. For instance, it should not be distasteful. For instance, it is a mistake to force riding upon any ene who fears a horse, or to insist upon making a practical sailor of one who dislikes the water. There are so many sports from which to choose that all should be able to find one that for them combines health and pleasure. I have endeavored to realth out. pleasure. I have endeavored to point out a few of the many benefits to be derived from out-door sports, but it should be rememout-door sports, but it should be remem-bered that in all exercise regularity, rather than great effort, yields the best results. Work should be begun gradually, and slow-ly increased as it needs less exertion.

No Hope for Him. From the Chicago Post.

The lover was disconsolate. "Cheer up," advised his best friend. nay yet be well." "No," answered the lover. "Knowing

the disposition of the sex, as I do, I can see that there is positively no hope." "What seems to be the trouble?" "Her parents insist upon favoring my suit instead of violently opposing it." In Modern Athens.

From the Philadelphia Press. New York Uncle (to Boston boy)-"Jimmy, can you tell me who George Washing-Jimmy (aged seven)-"Tut, tut, my dear sir! Is it possible that New York and its environments have become so Hiberni-cized that the illustrious general has been

THE REASON FOR LARGE EXPENSES

Gossip About Some of Our Representatives Abroad.

DANGEROUS LETTERS

Written for The Evening Star.



ECRETARY SHER-Sman tells me that the applications for consulships will probably number 5,000. There are more than ten applicants for every foreign mispion, and the politicians seem to look upon the diplomatic appointments as the best offices in the gift of the administration. This is a visited every legation in Europe and Asia, and have come into contact with more

than 100 American consuls in all parts of the world. The most of them were dissatisfied with their positions, and all complained of big expenses and small salaries There is scarcely an office in the gift of the State Department which pays enough to allow its occupant to live up to his station and entertain as he should. One of the chief reasons for sending rich men to the courts of London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg is because by means of their private fortunes they can keep up the style which the American minister should mainain in order to be of value at these courts. These ministers get the highest salaries paid to any of our diplomats. They re-ceive \$17,500 a year each. Their expenses, ceive \$17,500 a year each. Their expenses, however, are often twice or thrice this amount. Whitelaw Reld paid, it is said, \$27,000 a year house rent while he was minister to Paris, and his entertainments must have cost him as much more. Our present minister to France, Mr. Eustis, pays \$12,000 a year for his house, and his necessary expenses, as given in an itemized statement not long ago, were \$27,000 a year. I visited Paris when Levi P. Morton was our minister there. He paid more than twice his salary to keep up his establishment. Gov. Noyes of Ohio when he was minister to France was too poor to maintain the dignity of the place out of his own pocket. He was helped by having a own pocket. He was helped by having a rich secretary of legation. This was Representative Hitt of Illinois, who spent, I have been told, as much as \$30,000 a year in entertaining.

n entertaining. The Berlin Mission. Another costly foreign place is Berlin. Our minister there ought to keep up an equal style with the ministers from other countries. He leannot do so on much less than \$40,000 a year. The British minister at Berlin gets \$37,000 a year, and has a palace furnished by his government and a big allowance for entertaining. The British legation building at Paris is five times as big as that of the British legation at Washington, and England's German minister gets \$45,000 a years and \$100,000 additional for entertaining. Our last minister to Berlin is, I am told, worth \$20,000 less today than he was when Cleveland appointed him American ambassador to Germany. It is said that he fadled in some of his diplomatic negotiations from a lack of money for entertaining, and that his necessities at one time were such that he seriously thought of sending in his resignation. I visited William Walter Phelps a few years ago, when he was you mainister to Germany. Berlin gets \$37,500 a year, and has a palace ago, when he was our minister to Germany. He was, you know, a man of large fortune,

city.

Many of the fashionable people live in flats, and only the richest can afford houses. There were few houses for ren in the diplomatic locality. Mr. Phelps pick ed out the building he wanted and ther sent his agents to buy out the tenants. He ousted the storekeepers from the ground floor. He bought up the leases of the fashnoor. He bought up the leases of the lassi-ionable people who were living above, and then having released the whole building, he turned an army of carpenters and ma-sons into it and had it remodeled to suit himself. His home was perhaps the finest any American foreign minister has ever had. It contained among other rooms eight large parlors, which could be thrown into one, and it was so large that Minister Phelps could have entertained the whole of the German court had he wished to do so. Still his services to the United States were such that our government could have well afforded to have allowed him enough money for several such houses. His entertain-ments brought him into the closest relations with the Germans. He was popular with both Bismarck and the young emperor, and when he tried to get anything done for America he succeeded.

How Our Ministers Live. Few people have any idea of the expenses of our ministers. Those who are sent to the orient require a large number of servants. The minister to Japan has coachmen who are dressed in Japanese livery and who wear hats like butter bowls turned upside down. The minister to Peking has two men who do nothing else but watch at the gates of the legation grounds to let the the gates of the legation grounds to let the visitors in and out. His coachman is a swell Chinaman, who wears bright-colored silk dresses. When the minister goes out to ride on horseback a gorgeous groom fol-lows behind. While I was in Calcutta I met the American consul general. He was a piain Oregon man, who, I venture, had never had more than two servants at home. In India he had to keep twenty. When he went out to drive there were two coachmen with turbans and gowns on the front of his carriage, and two other turbaned Hindoos standing on the footboard behind. In oriental countries our ministers usually have servants go ahead of them as they walk through the city to clear the streets. In Constantinople and Cairo the man who precedes the minister is known as the kavass. The kavass has a sword, enormous pistols and sometimes also a staff with a silver head.

silver head.

He is dressed with much gold braid and wears a fez cap. During my stay in Egypt I had an interview with the khedive. At this time a kavass went with the consul general and myself to the palace. When I accompanied the American consul to call upon the patriatch of Jerusalem we had two kavasses in front of us. Each man carried a club as tall as rimself upon man carried a cmb as tall as rimself upon the tcp of which was a ball of silver as bg as your fist. As we walked through the narrow streets of Jerusalem these swells dropped their hipavy, sticks on the stone pavement as they walked in front, and cleared the way for us. Our minister to Corea has a company of soldiers from the king who act as his special body guard. They are dressed in plum-colored zonave pantaloons, short blouses, belted in at the waist, and hats of black horse hair, which are tied on by ribbons fastened under the chin. During my stay in Seoul I had an interview with the king. At this time the soldiers went in front and cleared the the soldiers went in front and cleared the way for me. The present American minister to Corea washirst presented to the king on that day, and we went together, the king sending down a number of his own servants to accompany us to the palace. Our consuls in China have each a man called the Ting-chi to go in front of them when they go out to make visits of state. Such a man went in front of me when I called upon Li Hung Chang. He was dressed in bright-colored silk and had on a pair of black cloth boots with soles an inch thick. Upon his head there was a hat which looked like an inverted spittoon, and there was a big button on its crown to show that he was a man of rank. ter to Corea was first presented to the king

Court Dress Troubles.

Style means a great deal in foreign courts, and our ministers would be much better off if they could wear a uniform instead of being required to appear, as is he rule of the State Department, in the ordinary dress of an American citizen. Our usual evening dress is, you know, just the same as that of the waiters, and our min-

water will cause the needle to swing clear across the scale.

The radio-micrometer constructed by Prof. Vernon Boys is so delicate that it will detect and register the rise of temperature through one-millionth of a degree. If the reader does not understand this let him compute that this extraordinary device will measure the radiant away! And it is nothing more than a loop of wire suspended by a delicate quartz

OUR DIPLOMATS

isters have, in fact, been taken for the waiters at some great diplomatic receptions. When Lambert Tree was minister to Beigium he attended such a reception. He was standing holding a cup of consider the report of the committee on the was standing for it to cool, when an attache of one of the other legations wearing a bushel of gold lace and a peck of brass buttons seized the cup out of his hand and carried it away before Mr. Tree knew what he was about. The man took him for a waiter. The other diplomats took him for a waiters at some great diplomatic receptions. When Lambert Tree was minister to Beigium he attended such a reception. He was standing holding a cup of consider the report of the committee on until Easter Sunday, the 18th of April. The season is observed by both the Cathodham Rev. H. Fields Saumenig finished his temporary work as minister to cool, when an attache of one of the other legations wearing a bushel of gold lace and a peck of brass buttons seized the cup out of his hand and carried it away before Mr. Tree knew what he was about. The man took him for a waiter. The other diplomats to consider the control to consider the report of the committee on to consider the control to consider t Tree knew what he was about. The man took him for a waiter. The other diplomats upon such occasions are clad in uniforms embroidered with gold lace. They wear swords and medals, and many of them have silk belts and sashes. If an American minister has been an officer of the army he was the same of the same has been an officer of the army he was the same of the same here. usually wears a military uniform, and it not he tries to get over the regulation in some other way. James Buchanan compro-mised on a black suit, a white vest and a black-handled sword. Our first minister to China, John Ward, adopted the costume of a captain of the Georgia militia. He had been elected captain of a little company known as the Chatham Artillery, and the uniform which he had made for himself as captain had brass buttons marked C. A. When he was at the Chinese court one of the almond-eyed silk-gowned noblemen asked him what the letters C. A. stood for. Mr. Ward replied that they were made in honor of the friendship of China and America, and that in order to give the greater honor to China its initial, C, had greater honor to China its initial, C, had been placed in front of that of America. This seemer to delight the Chinaman.

Gen. Lew Wallace wore his military uniform while he was minister to Turkey. It was his uniform that first attracted the attention of the sultan. The first Friday after Gen. Wallace arrived in Constantinople he went to the building opposite the mosque to see his majesty as he went to prayers. As the sultan came out of the mosque he looked over at the party of foreigners about Gen. Wallace, and asked who the fine-looking man in uniform might foreigners about Gen. Wallace, and asked who the fine-looking man in uniform might be. He was told it was the new American minister, and he thereupon raised his sallow hand to his red fez cap and saluted the general. Shortly after this when Gen. Wallace was presented the sultan referred to having seen him, and the two became strong friends. Gen. Wallace spent much time at the sultan's palace, and among the other mementos which he brought back from Turkey is a very fine pencil sketch of his majesty, which the general drew while his majesty posed.

Knee Breeches for Ministers. Why should Secretary Sherman not inaugurate a new costume for our ministers? Mr. Sherman once appeared before Napoleon III in knee breeches. He wore an evening suit, knee pants, black silk stockings and pumps, and he says in his book that it seemed very awkward at first until that it seemed very awkward at first until he saw that all the other parties at the reception were dressed as he was. Clifton R. Breckinridge, our present minister to St. Petersburg, appeared at the court of the czar with his shapely shins clad in silk stockings. Now in these days of bicycle suits there is no reason why some such dress might not be adopted "as the ordinary dress of the American citizen." It was so in the past. When John Adams was preso in the past. When John Adams was pre-sented to King George III he wore a coat embroidered with lace, his fat calves were clad in silk stockings and his shoes were clad in silk stockings and his shoes were or amented with silver buckles. Benjamin Franklin at his presentation to the King of France wore a plain sult of black velvet, with black velvet knee breeches, white silk stockings and black shoes. He had intended to wear a wig, but when it arrived the hairdresser could not squeeze it upon Franklin's big head. The man worked and stretched and Franklin finally told him that the wig was not large told him that the wig was not large enough, whereupon the French hairdresser angrily threw it upon the floor, saying: "Monsleur, that is impossible. It is not the wig which is too small; it is the head which is too large."

Some Queer Diplomatic Stories.

Most of our American ministers do good service. They labor under the greatest disadvantages, and have to compete with men who have spent their lives in the school of who have spent their lives in the school of diplomacy. They have no money, and are under the shadow of probable removal at the end of four years. The method of their appointment is such that it is not strange that many inefficient men find their way to the head of our foreign legations, so that every now and then one of them does something which is a disgrace to the United States. I have heard of a number of such instances, and the stories of the adventures and mistakes of American ministers abroad, could they be collected, would make a book more ridiculous than Artemus Ward's travels. One of the diplomats whom Cleveland sent to Italy lived, it is said, over Cleveland sent to Italy lived, it is said, over a dairy stable, and appeared at court in a frayed collar and a solled short. I was told in Cairo how one of our former consuls general used to go to Ismail Pasha and gave him. He reminded the khedive that his majesty was rich, and asked him for aid out of the Egyptian treasury. The khedive gave this consul general money again and again, our government never knowing how nuch it was being disgraced. It is no excuse for this man to add that he was ally drunk at the times he made such

I have heard stories of the queer acts of some of our South American ministers of the past. One of them lived in Buenos Avres for years in a small room over the which he had rented as our legation Ho gave no functions whatever, until at last the outery against his parsimony be-came so great that he rented a skating rink and sent out printed circulars asking rink and sent out printed circulars askin the distinguished people of the Argentin Republic to come to an American entertain ment. When the president, the diplomatic corps and the rest of Buenos Ayres swell-dom arrived they found the American minister sitting on a platform with the stars and stripes festooned above him and

About him were thirty-eight women, dressed in all colors of the rainbow, to represent the thirty-eight states which our country then had. The minister did not rise to greet his guests. They wandered about the room to the music of a bruss about the room to the music of a bras band, and waited in vain for the dancing to begin. There was nothing to eat and nothing to drink, and the occasion passed off as the social curiosity of the year. Another South American minister took rooms in an humble part of the capital at which he was stationed. He got an Indian wo-man to do his cooking for him and did his marketing Limself. Shortly after he ar-rived he applied for a position for his daughter as a teacher in one of the schools, but the superintendent of education told him that public sentiment would not approve of the employment of the daughter of a man of so high a rank for

Some Other Shining Diplomats I could tell a lot of queer stories about some of our ministers to the far east. How for instance, one of Cleveland's ministers to Japan used to come in person to the front door of his legation to answer the bell. At such times he might possibly be in his shirt sleeves and without a collar. This man was the laughing stock of the far east for a time, and his popularity at the court of the mikado was not increased by his letters, which were published in the American papers. In one of these he wrote that he was having a high old time among the Japanese, and informed the people of his town that it was the custom of the la-dies of the empire to bathe in the streams without bathing suits, and that the sigh of them was worth the journey to Japan. This man was one of Cleveland's worst mistakes. Speaking of him makes think of another. I refer to Bayliss Hanna, who was appointed minister to th Argentine Republic. Shortly after arriving at Buenos Ayres he sent home a letter, which was published in the local newspapers, of which the following are ex-

"This is a wonderful city of 300,000 souls a revelation to me. There is more money here than in any place I ever saw, but just now they are having our greenback days over again, gold being worth 51½. It is the most extravagant government on earth. I will send you a paper containing a full account of my reception. Tell General Manson and A. F. Ramsey if I had them here I could make them very rich. My great trouble, however, is the language. I understand nobody and nobody understands me, so I simply make signs. It is a capital country-looks like lowa. When I get settled I will write a letter giving a full account of everything. Give my kind regards to all inquiring friends. Yours truly, B. W. HANNA." just now they are having our greenback friends. Yours truly, B. W. HANNA."

A letter of this kind would certainly be republished in Buenos Ayres. The Japanese by the next mail from America received ese by the next mail from America received the effusions of the minister about the ladies of their court, and you can imagine how much weight such expressions would give him among the people to whom he was sent as the representative of our friendly relations with them. Stories of this kind might be multiplied. They show, however, the necessity for great care in the selection of our diplomats. The ques-tion of consulships is quite as important, and you will see that Secretary Sherman has no slight matter before him in making has no sugare political pegs at the square political pegs at diplomatic holes.

FRANK G. CARPENTER. matter before him in making

tions are making preparations for special services on Easter Sunday. The Lutheran churches have always observed Easter and the other denominations are gradually inclining in that direction. Services were held in the Episcopal churches on Ash Wednesday, and ashes distributed in the Catholic churches. The first of the lectures on Tuesdays in Lent, under the auspices of the Churchman's League of the diocese of Washington, is to take place next Tuesday evening at Epiphany Church, when Dr. Satterlee, the bishop of Washington, will deliver an address on "The

Bible and the Church." An enthusiastic revival was held in the auditorium of the Central Union Mission last Wednesday. The mission had as visitors "The Shenandoah Patriotic Legion," and the members of this organization, together with the regular attendants, made up a large audience. Mr. George H. Havell had charge of the music, and was supported by the mission singers and the mission orchestra. J. H. Ironside, superintendent of the Rescue Mission of Morristown, N. J., and other successful evangelists were present and addressed the meeting.

Rev. Father C. O. Rosensteel, pastor of St. John's Catholic Church, Forest Gien, has recovered from a serious illness, and is in charge of his parish again.

Is in charge of his parish again.

Next Friday is the date of the anniversary of the canonization of Saints Ignatius.

Loyola and Francis Xavier. They are the patrons of the Society of Jesus, and the Jesuits in this city, both at St. Aloysius Church and at Georgetown College, are to have services in honor of the event. Both Loyola and Xavier were Spaniards, and the former, who was a grandee of the Both Loyola and Xavier were Spaniards, and the former, who was a grandee of the palmy days of the Spanish empire, founded the order after his recovery from a wound sustained during a siege. A novena of grace to St. Francis Xavier began at St. Aloysius Church on Thursday, and will continue until next Friday, the 12th. At a recent meeting of the Baptist Min-isters' Association (colored) the paster of Zion Baptist Church, located on F street Zion Baptist Church, located on It street near 41-2 southwest, reported that the church, which was commenced about five years ago is now fully completed, inside and out. During the five years the congregation has raised about \$40,000 with which to pay for the building, leaving only about \$15,000 remaining. This is one of the largest sums of money ever raised by a colored Baptist church in Washington, and Rev. Mr. Howard was congratulated by his Rev. Mr. Howard was congratulated by his brother ministers on his success.

The Maryland classis of the Reformed Church in the United States is to hold its

annual meeting in May at Westminster, Carroll county, Md., and delegates will be present representing the two churches of the denomination in this city, Grace Church, Rev. A. Thomas G. Apple, pastor, and First Trinity Church, Rev. Gustav Facius,

pastor.

The pastor of Mt. Vernon M. E. Church South, Rev. Isaac W. Canter, D.D., is completing his preparations for removal from the church and possibly from the city. He is compelled to leave by reason of a rule of the Southern Methodist Church, which does not be southern Methodist Church. of a rule of the Southern Methodist Church, which does not permit a minister to remain more than four years in any one charge. During his pastorate he has built one church, that at Del Ray, and established a flourishing mission in West Washington. The interior of the present church, with the exception of the main auditorium, has been papered, painted and carpeted, and the roof of the structure has also been repaired. Bishop Galloway, who is to and the roof of the Structure has also been repaired. Bishop Galloway, who is to preside at the annual meeting of the Baltimore conference the latter part of this month, held at Staunton, Va., has sent word that he expects to visit Washington next week or the week after, and will preach at Mt. Vernon Church. Rev. Francis J. Grimke of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church has entirely

recovered from his recent bleycle accident.
The Methodist Union is to hold its annual meeting and election of officers the latter part of this month. A meeting was held several evenings ago, at which a committee on nominations was appointed and who will present names for the various officers at the appual meeting. The various offices at the annual meeting. The union is discussing the advisability of holding a large bazaar some time this spring. A portion of the debt on North Capitol M. E. Church was assumed by the Methodist Union, and it is now engaged in efforts to secure the money. The union was formed for purposes of church extension. The present president is Mr. G. W. F. Swart-

The following officers have been by the congregation of the United Breth-ren Memorial Church: General steward, Edward Kern; general treasurer, J. Holtman; and class leader, Spies. The meeting at which these offi-cers were elected has been continued and other officers are to be selected later. The

membership of the church is 154, and that of the Sabbath school, 235.

L. P. Athschu has been selected as president of the Sunday School Missionary Society of Foundry M. E. Church.

Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, minister in charge of the Protestant Episcopal Mission of the Good Shepherd, on H street north-east, is preparing his first class for confir-Bishop Satterlee is to confirm the For three months past an experiment re-

sembling an industrial savings bank has been in operation among the members of the Sewing School of Epiphany Chapel. The savings bank idea was started with the intention of encouraging small savings among the poorer members of the parish and it has proved quite successful, there being now nearly a hundred depositors. A small interest is paid on deposits and the institution in turn deposits its funds with one of the local banks. The treasurer of the bank is Mrs. John Selden. A Susannah Wesley Band has been or-

A Susannah Wesley Band has been or-ganized from among the younger members of Ryland M. E. Church. It is in chargof the wife of the pastor of the church, Mrs. S. M. Hartsock, and meets every Sunday afternoon. The officers of the band are: President, Harry Riley: secretary and treasurer, Miss Mary McCauley: organist, Lazarer, Joseph Carter, and planist, St. John Hart

The annual anniversary of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Baltimore confer-ence is to take place to morrow evening in the Eutaw Street Church, Baltimore. The attendance of representatives from Wash-Ington is expected to be better at the meet-ing tomorrow evening than it was at the gathering of the home branch, which took place last Thursday evening at the same place. The latter society was addressed by Rev. Dr. Miller and by Rev. J. Lewis Hart-sock of New York. The Luther League of St. Mark's Church is to have a musted and mark's Church

is to have a musical and literary enter-tainment the 26th of March at St. Paul's

English Lutheran Church.

Officers have been elected by the Sunday school of Trinity Methodist Sunday school as follows: Superintendent, George R. Cook; assistant superintendent, Thos. B. Stahl; secretary, R. E. Cook; ass Secretary, F. T. Trezzare; treasurer, Joslah Moffitt; chorister, R. V. Belt; planist, Miss Clara Belt; assistants, Miss Grace Hobbs and William J. Palmer; librarian, John Jost, and assistant librarian, Ethan Al-

len, jr.

The recently organized Women's Chris-The recently organized Women's Christian Temperance Union of Capitol Hill held a meeting last Sunday afternoon at Trinity M. E. Church. Mrs. Margaret Platt presided, but the gathering was in charge of Mrs. Ellis, national superintendent of legislation. Among the features on the program was an address by Mrs. Martin, and music from Prof. William J. Palmartin, and music from Prof. William J. Palmartin.

mer.

The third of the society sessions of the American Society of Religious Education is scheduled to take place next Wednesday evening at Columbian University. The program for the session is as follows: Devotions: psper on "The College Department of the Society," by Rev. J. E. Rankin, D.D.; conversation, fifteen minutes on the same subject; paper on "The Bible and Liberal Education," Rev. B. L. Whitman, D.D.; discussion on same subject; and closing discussion on same subject; and closing with a social. These meetings are open to all members of the A. S. R. E.; and each member is authorized to bring two visitors. Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford is to deliver a series of Sunday evening sermons during Lent at St. Patrick's Church.

Lent at St. Patrick's Church.

The Sunday School Missionary Society of McKendree M. E. Church has elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing conference year: President, Mrs. H. T. Brian; vice president, Miss Blanche A. Tomlinson, and secretary and treasurer, Frank T. Israel. The Sunday school contributed four hundred dollars toward the mission cause during the past year.

The associate rector of St. Thomas' P. E. Church, Rev. W. G. Ware, is recuperating from a recent lilness at Atlantic City.

Rev. H. Fields Saumenig finished his temperary work as minister in charge of Grace P. E. Church, Southwest Washington, last Sunday. Rev. Mr. Saumenig has been appointed temporary assistant at Epiphany Church. The rector of Grace Church, Rev. T. O. Tongue, is still in North Carolina, where he went for the benefit of his health. Bishop Satterlee confirmed a class of eighteen persons last Sanday at Grace Church. Something new in the Washington world Something new in the Washington world of religion occurred last Monday evening when Bishop Satterlee conducted a day for members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew at the Pro-Cathedral Church of St. Mark. The quiet day commenced at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and lasted until 9 in the evening, with a snort intermission.

in the evening, with a short intermission. During this intermission the ladies of the Pro-Cathedral served lunch to the brother-hood members present. Absolute silence was enjoined during the progress of the exercises, which consisted of meditation, prayers, hymns and short taiks from the bishop. There were about one hundred and twenty-five members of the organization present. Thursday, March 25, the bishop is to conduct "quiet hours" for the clergy of the diocase, and Thursday, April 1, a "quiet day" for women.

At the fourth quarterly conference of Fifteenth Street M. E. Church resolutions were adopted asking the presiding bishop of the Baltimore conference to reappoint Rev. L. B. Wilson, D.D., as presiding clder of Washington district and Rev. W. W. Van Arsdale as pastor of the church. The conference then elected the following officers: Trustees, A. B. Brown, Dr. P. H. Eaton, G. L. Wolfarth, J. B. Daish, B. W. Funk, G. Rowzee, Thomas H. Morries M. conference then elected the following offi-cers: Trustees, A. B. Brown, Dr. P. H. Eaton, G. L. Wolfarth, J. B. Daish, B. W. Funk, G. Rowzee, Thomas H. Morris, M. Sells and Harry Farmer; and stewards, re-cording, M. G. Robertson, District; G. Row-zee, Dr. N. B. Shade, Harry Farmer, Miss R. V. Reeder, John R. Croggon, J. A. Win-ner and W. H. Holton.

The new rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Rev. Richard P. Williams, and Mrs. Williams are to meet the congregation of the parish next Tuesday evening at a recentlen to be given in the arrival will as a recentlent to be given in the arrival will a second to the parish next Tuesday evening at the congregation to the given in the give tion of the parish next Tueslay evening at a reception to be given in the parish hall. Rev. Dr. Pickles, pastor of the Tremont Street Church, one of the largest Methodist churches in that city, talked to the Methodist Ministers' Association on Monday morning at Foundry Church.

At the funeral on Wednesday of Rev. Dr. Miller, pastor of Cherry Street Baptist Church of Philadelphia, and one of the best-known colored ministers in the United

best-known colored ministers in the United States, the Baptist Ministerial Union of Washington was represented by Rev. Dr. W. Bishop Johnson of the Second Church. W. Eshop Johnson of the Second Church, Rev. Walter H. Brooks, pastor of Nine-teenth Street Church, and a life-long friend of the deceased, was also present, Rev. Harry M. Canter, who has just completed his theological studies at Vanderbilt University, is now home visiting his father, Rev. I. W. Canter, D.D., pastor of Mt. Vernon Church. Rev. Mr. Canter is to assist his father in preaching and parochial duties until the annual meeting of the Baltimore conference, when he will come up for admission.

The presbytery of Washington will meet in spring meeting the early part of April and at this meeting will elect delegates to the annual gathering of the general as-sembly, held in May at Saratoga, N. Y. A new soprano for the choir of the East-ern Presbyterian Church has been engaged in the person of Miss Louella May Smith of Richford, Vt. The choir of the church is a mixed one, and is in charge of Mrs

The 21st of this month the Scotch evan-gelists, Rev. S. G. Neil and wife, are to begin special services at the Maryland Ave-nue Baptist Church, and on April 4 com-

A Japanese tea was recently given by A Japanese tea was recently given by the missionary committee of the Christian Endeavor Society of the United Brethren Memorial Church. The program consisted of Japanese recitations and songs, and of a history of the United Brethren missionary work in Japan. The committee of young ladies in charge of the tea was composed of the following: Chairman, Miss Elia F. Morrison; Mrs. U. D. Seltzer, and Misses Nellie Ford and Gussie Hammer.

Several evenings are Rev. D. W. Skellen-

Nellie Ford and Gussie Hammer.

Several evenings ago Rev. D. W. Skellenger delivered an illustrated lecture on "Syria" at the North Presbyterian Church.

A rally of all the Epworth Leaguers of the Ealtimore conference is to take place next Monday evening at Eutaw Street Church, Ealtimore. Wednesday evening of this week the board of control of the Washington District Epworth League met at ington District Epworth League met at Foundry Church and arranged for the at-tendance of a number of delegates from

this city. day nights, the pastor of Central M. P. Church, Rev. S. J. Smith, is giving to his congregation an original story, chapter by chapter, entitled "A Struggle for Light." The story has a strong moral to it. The social committee of the Christian Endeavor Social committee of the Christian Endeavor.

Social committee of the Christian Endeavor.

Tuesday of this week being Shrove Tuesday, the teachers of the Sunday school of St. Andrew's P. E. Church gave their scholars a musical and literary entertainment.

The evening was rounded off very pleasanting the street to the children of ice cream.

ly by a treat to the children of ice cream and cake.

The committee of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew having in charge the matter of holding noonday services for men during Lent has about concluded that it is inexedient to have these services extend over a period of more than one week. Accordingly they are to take place during the latter part of Lent, at Epiphany Church, and will be in the middle of the day for a ha!f hour and conducted by the various

clergymen of the diocese.

Rev. Luther T. Townsend, who is associated with Rev. Dr. Hugh Johnston at Metropolitan, has been stopping in this city for a month past, though he has not as yet permanently removed to Washington.
The annual meeting of the Union M. E.
Church, 20th street and Pennsylvania avenue, took place on Saturday evening last and was presided over by Dr. L. B. Wilson. Officers were elected as follows: Stewards, Alexander Ashly, A. M. Gangewer, Anson S. Taylor, A. L. Brooke, Dr. C. J. Ladson, John Meany, Mrs. E. S. Wescott, Miss Emma Hunter, Alexander Ashly being recording steward and A. S. Taylor district steward; and trustees, E. S. Wescott, Alex-ander Ashly, A. S. Taylor, A. W. Fairfax, F. C. Linger, B. F. Monett, P. L. Brooke, John Daniel and E. Hodge. The congrega-tion has asked for the return of Dr. Wil-son as presiding elder, and of Roy. son as presiding elder, and of Rev. Alex-ander Bielaski as pastor of the church. Rev. Father Tower of St. Jerome's Catho-lic Church is visiting relatives at Spring-field, Mass. During his absence Rev. Lu-

field, Mass. During his absence Rev. Lu-cian Johnston of the Catholic University has charge of the parish. E. S. Duvall has resigned as superintendent of the Central Union Mission din ing room and dormitories, and Peter B. Sweeny, the first convert of the mission,

has taken his place.

Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week Prof. Richings of Ohio lectured at Berean Baptist Church on "The Progress of the Colored Race Since the Emancipa-tion Proclamation." Prof. Richings is just home from England.

The members of Miles Memorial A. M. E. Zion Church tendered a reception last evening to the pastors of the local colored evening to the pastors of the local colored churches of all denominations and also to visiting ministers. The reception marked the commencement of the celebration of the third anniversary of the renovation of the church, which is to extend over a period of five days.

At the meeting of the Baptist ministers of the city on Monday at Calvary Sunday School House, Rev. E. Hez Swem preached a sermon with "APrayer for Preachers" as his topic.

Rev. Father Foley of St. Paul's Church spent this week in Baltimore, resting from the arduous labors he has been under during the absence of the pastor of the church, Rev. J. F. Mackin.

On Septuagesima Sunday Rev. Alfred

On Septuagesima Sunday Rev. Alfred Harding, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, celebrated the tenth anniversary of his rectorate. During the ten years Dr. Harding and his congregation have raised \$100,015, and the rector has baptized

913 persons, the present number of communicants in the parish being between sin and seven hundred. and seven hundred.

The organization of the Boys' Brotherhood of the Western Presbyterian Church
has been completed with the election of the
following officers: President, Walter Ratcliffe; first vice president, Harry Lackey;
second vice president, Clarence Barclay;
secretary, Dallas Sutton; treasurer, Arthur
Cochran, and centain Robert Armonic

secretary, Dalias Sutton; treasurer, Arthur Cochran, and captain, Robert Armour, jr. Each meeting consists of brief religious exercises, followed by a varied program, and it is proposed to add light calisthenics and to fit up the infant department room with dumb bells and Indian clubs and other light apparatus.

Officers of the Sunday School Missionary Contests of the Normant Avenue Christian

Church for the year 1897 are: President, C. W. Shelton; vice presidents, Miss Mary Drown and De Forest Gary, and secretary and treasurer, H. S. Shepard.

Archbishop Chapelie is a guest of St. Patrick's paster and will preach at the 11 o'clock mass tomorrow.